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The Investigation of Dust Conditions in Schools

Positive Proof That Dust is a Menace to Health

IT is only in recent years that science has sought to improve the hygienic conditions of our school buildings. Among the most interesting and enlightening of the various experiments conducted, have been those dealing with dust and its relation to the transmission of contagious diseases.

Webster defines "dust" as "fine, dry particles of earth or *other matter*, so comminuted that they may be raised and wafted by the wind." These dust particles may, for purposes of discussion, be grouped in two classes—first, those larger particles which are easily discernible by the naked eye; and second, those lesser particles, invisible except under a glass and strong illumination. The various definitions of "dust" describe it as being made up of earth and *other matter*—which may be either mineral, vegetable or animal. Bacteriological research demonstrates that a very large proportion of the "other matter" belongs to the "second class" and is composed of dangerous disease germs. This being the case, the bacilli of Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other equally menacing diseases are easily transmitted from place to place, and it naturally follows that in places of public assembly the danger of dust contagion is greatest.

In class-rooms, lecture halls, laboratories, auditoriums or other departments of our schools and colleges, dust is present in its most dangerous form. Pupils naturally track in from out of doors large amounts of dust and dirt—the frequent shifting of classes, the constant movement of feet and the various drafts and air-currents produce a continuous circulation of the dust and bacteria, dangerous to anyone breathing it.

Actual tests demonstrate positively that circulating dust can

be reduced nearly *one hundred per cent*, and that the only feasible method of accomplishing the purpose is by *treating the floors* with a preparation that will not only catch and *hold* the dust particles but *kill* the disease bacilli as well.

In view of the splendid results obtained from Standard Floor Dressing, its use on wood floors cannot be too highly recommended, whether for schools, colleges, hospitals, stores or public buildings. *It is not intended for household use*, and should not be applied to any floor in the home.

Standard Floor Dressing is, at the present time, being used in a great number of educational institutions, in hospitals, in great mercantile houses and public buildings. It has in every instance proved of inestimable value and substantiates every claim made for it. In addition, it is an excellent floor preservative, as it prevents splintering and cracking of the wood.

Standard Floor Dressing is very reasonable in price, and a little of it goes a long way. Three or four treatments a year with the patent Standard Oiler affords the most satisfactory results, as the dressing is then evenly distributed over the floor surface. It pays for itself many times over by saving labor. As there is no dust in rooms

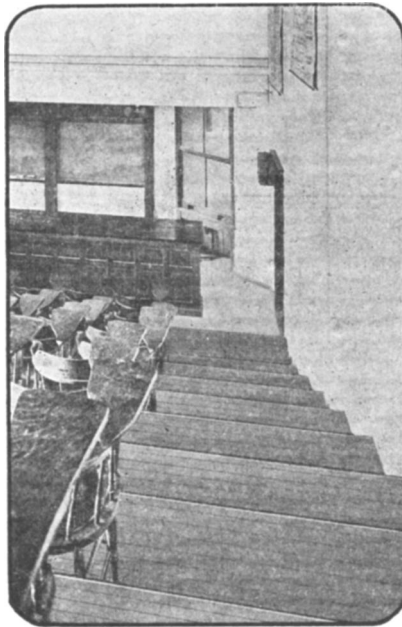
with floors treated with Standard Floor Dressing, sweeping is made a pleasure, and the floors can be kept clean and in an absolutely sanitary condition at the least cost.

As a demonstration of its efficiency, we are willing to treat one floor in room or corridor of any school or public building with Standard Floor Dressing, and AT OUR OWN EXPENSE.

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Upon request we will send testimonials, reports, our book, "Dust and Its Dangers," and full particulars regarding our free trial offer.

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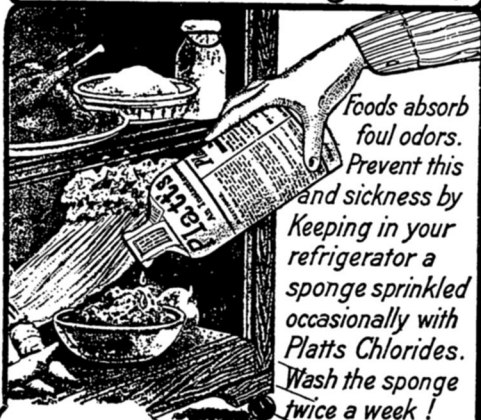
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Platts Chlorides.
Wash the sponge
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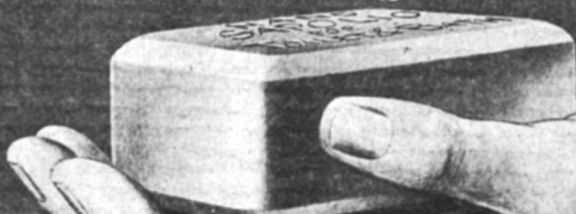
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